

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-6 have been withdrawn. Applicant reserves the right to file these withdrawn claims in a continuation or divisional application.

Claims 7-52 are pending in this application.

Claims 7, 10, and 18 have been amended for clarification and not to overcome the prior art of record. The support for the amendment to Claims 7 and 18 is found in paragraph 0036.

Claims 37-52 are newly added. The support for Claim 37 is found in Fig. 5. The support for Claim 38 is found in Fig. 9. The support for Claim 39 is found in Fig. 8. The support for Claim 40 is found in paragraph 0036 and Fig. 8. The support for Claim 41 is found in Fig. 8. The support for Claim 42 is found in Fig. 5. The support for Claim 43 is found in Fig. 5. The support for Claim 44 is found in Fig. 1. The support for Claim 45 is found in Fig. 5. The support for Claim 46 is found in paragraph 0033 and 0034 and Fig. 5. The support for Claim 47 is found in paragraphs 0036 and 0039. The support for Claim 48 is found in Fig. 5. The support for Claim 49 is found in Fig. 3. The support for Claim 50 is found in Fig. 10. The support for Claim 51 is found in paragraph 0039. The support for Claim 52 is found in paragraph 0041.

It is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been added.

The present invention relates to an information handling system case that has a chassis suitable for containing an electronic component, an access door removably mounted to the chassis, the access door suitable for permitting access to an electronic component contained in the computer chassis, and a release mechanism adjacent to the access door, wherein the release mechanism is manually operable by a single hand of a user to release the access door from the chassis, the access door separating from the chassis upon manipulation of the release mechanism by the user. The quick release mechanism is preferably a squeezable handle. EMI shielding is accomplished through

EMI clips that form almost an entire continuous unbroken perimeter about an opening in the chassis.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The Patent Office rejected claims 15 and 27 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Hobbs et al., U.S. Patent No. 5, 877,938. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

A claim is anticipated by a reference if each and every element of the claim is taught by the reference or the element is inherent. MPEP 2131.

Regarding Claim 15, but equally applicable to Claim 27, Claim 15 recites “an access door removably mounted to the chassis” and “the access door separating from the chassis upon manipulation of the release mechanism by the user.”

Hobbs fails to teach a door that separates from a chassis upon manipulation of a release mechanism by a user. Instead, Hobbs teaches a hinged door. This is not the present invention.

The Patent Office indicated that the access door is front door 20. Front door 20 is shown to be hinged by hinge plate 124 and hinge plate 123 (col. 10, line 39, to col. 11, line 4). Front door 20 in Hobbs is not disclosed as separating from the chassis upon manipulation of the release mechanism by the user.

Hobbs does disclose peripheral access door 75 can be completely removable from the front door 20 (col. 6, lines 17-18), but does not disclose how this is done.

Hobbs does disclose a lock 90 (col. 5, lines 42-50; col. 8, lines 5-25). Although manipulating the lock will unlock or lock the front door 20, manipulating the lock is not disclosed in Hobbs as separating the access door from the chassis as recited by Claim 15.

Thus, Hobbs does not anticipate Claim 15.

Claim 27 recites “means for removing the access panel door from the computer chassis using a single hand of a user.”

Hobbs does not disclose removing any door using a single hand of a user. (See above discussion for Claim 15.)

Thus, Hobbs does not anticipate Claim 27.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The Patent Office rejected Claims 7-13, 16-18, 20-26, and 28-36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,877,938, in view of McMILLER et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,194,653, and further in view of Anderson, U.S. Patent No. 5,681,066.

The Patent Office is kindly reminded that in order to establish *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. MPEP § 2142.

Claim 7 recites a computer case that has an access panel door that fits a chassis opening in which the chassis has a handle with a stationary part and a movable part that are squeezed together. The chassis has EMI clips surrounding the opening. The EMI clips retentively receiving the flanges of the access panel door. One side of the access panel door has latches for engaging an engaging member of a locking mechanism in the

computer chassis. A tab projects at the perimeter of the side of the access panel door that has latches. The tab has a perforation to provide for further securing the access panel door to the computer chassis.

The Patent Office asserted that Hobbs discloses “a handle [figure 5] mounted on the access door.”

Claim 7 recites “the chassis having a handle with a stationary part and a movable part in which the access panel door is opened when the stationary part and the movable part of the handle are squeezed together.”

Hobbs does not disclose or suggest a squeezable handle. Hobbs does not express a need for a squeezable handle nor discloses any deficiency in the door opening techniques used. Hobbs shows the chassis (figure 9) as being constructed of rectangular lengths of metal. There is no place to put a squeezable handle on the chassis of Hobbs.

Thus, Hobbs is not modifiable to have a handle and, so, is not modifiable by Anderson.

The Patent Office has asserted Anderson discloses a handle member (figure 1): formed of a support portion 12 supporting squeezable members 14 thereon engaging latch members. Anderson actually discloses both members of the handle move when squeezed (col. 3, lines 42-44 and 50-53).

Furthermore, Claim 7 recites “a handle with a stationary part and a movable part in which the access panel door is opened when the stationary part and the movable part of the handle are squeezed together.”

Thus, Anderson fails to meet the claim limitation.

Anderson furthermore is directed to long doors for transporting cargo (col. 1, lines

58-64) whereas Hobbs is directed to computer servers. Anderson is non-analogous art.

Thus, Hobbs is not modifiable by Anderson.

Claim 7 also recites “each of the sides of the support body has only one flange.” Hobbs does not disclose this limitation. None of the other cited reference discloses this limitation.

Claim 7 recites “latches for engaging an engaging member of a locking mechanism in the computer chassis, the latches being located outside the area bound by the flanges.”

Hobbs does not disclose this limitation. Hobbs discloses a singular key lock .90 (figure 4). None of the other cited references disclose this limitation.

Claim 7 recites “a tab projects at the perimeter of the side of the access panel door that has latches, the tab having at least one perforation to provide for further securing the access panel door to the computer chassis.”

Hobbs does not disclose a tab.

Neither McMiller nor Anderson makes up for the deficiencies of Hobbs. Because McMiller fails to teach a tab, McMiller does not teach using a thumbscrew in the manner of the claimed invention. Anderson does not correct the deficiency in Hobbs or McMiller.

The Patent Office has used applicant’s own disclosure (paragraph 0044) to provide a motivation for modifying Hobbs by McMiller and (paragraph 0009) to provide a motivation for modifying Hobbs by Anderson.

Therefore, Claim 7 is not made obvious by the combination of Hobbs, McMiller,

and Anderson.

Claims 8-14, 37-39, 51, and 52 are believed to be allowable based on their dependence from Claim 7. Applicant will not burden the record further.

Claim 9 recites “a rim formed inward around the opening of the chassis of the computer case” and Claim 10 recites “EMI clips retentively held by the rim along the edges of the opening.”

The Patent Office asserted McMiller discloses a casing (figure 1) for an electronic component having at least a plurality of U-shaped EMI clips (figure 5) mounted on flanges surrounding a perimeter on the casing (116, figure 1) to receive a cover thereon.

Hobbs discloses gutter ridges that aid in EMI sealing (col. 11, lines 20-36). Hobbs does not disclose any deficiency in or need for a different kind of EMI shield.

Thus, one of ordinary skill would not look to McMiller to modify the EMI sealing of Hobbs.

Furthermore, McMiller discloses the EMI clips are located on the front part of the bottom chassis (col. 3, lines 30-52). Figure 1 shows that the clips are not held by a rim along the edges of the opening as recited in Claim 10.

Thus, Claims 10-14 are allowable for these reasons

Claim 12 recites “there are four EMI clips per chassis” and Claim 13 recites “there are eight EMI clips per chassis”.

Even if Hobbs were modifiable by McMiller and Anderson, none of these references disclose or suggest, alone or in combination, the limitations of Claims 12 and 13.

Thus, Claims 12 and 13 are allowable over the prior art of record.

As discussed for Claims 15 and 27, Hobbs does not disclose or suggest an access door separating from the chassis upon manipulation of the release mechanism by the user or removing the access panel door from the computer chassis using a single hand of the user.

Anderson is non-analogous art as it is directed to long doors for cargo. Anderson also does not disclose or suggest a chassis or removing the long doors.

McMiller discloses EMI clips that are not within an opening of the chassis.

Casebolt discloses a thumb screw to retain a device 74 within a chassis (col. 5, lines 47-52), but not a thumb screw to secure an access panel door to a chassis. Casebolt does not disclose a thumb screw in Figure 3B.

Thus, Claims 15-19, 27-36, 40-44, and 47-50 are allowable over the prior art of record.

Claim 17 recites “the access door has hinging pins which fit within slots on the chassis so as to provide the access door rotational movement about an axis defined by the mating of the hinging pins and the slots.”

None of the cited references, including Hobbs (e.g., Fig. 4B), disclose or suggest this limitation.

Thus, Claims 17-19 and 40-44 are allowable for this additional reason.

Claim 31 recites “the access panel door has a reinforcing member extending along its midsection” and Claim 33 recites “a matrix of reinforcing ribs.”

None of the cited references disclose or suggest this limitation.

Thus, Claims 31-33 are allowable over the prior art of record for this additional reason.

Claim 20 recites “opening the access panel door in a latched state by squeezing a handle” in a method for “accessing the inside of a computer case having an access panel door and a chassis.”

Hobbs does not teach a squeezable handle. As discussed above, the structure of Hobbs does not allow placement of a handle.

McMiller concerns the placement of EMI clips.

As Anderson is directed to long doors used in hauling cargo, Anderson is non-analogous art.

The combination of elements from non-analogous sources, in a manner that reconstructs the applicant’s invention only with the benefit of hindsight, is insufficient to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Oetiker*, 24 USPQ 2d, 1443, 1446.

Thus, Claims 20-26, 45, and 46 are not made obvious by the combination of Hobbs, McMiller, and Anderson.

Claim 21 recites “the access panel door opens slightly when the handle is squeezed.”

None of the cited references, including McMiller, disclose or suggest this limitation.

Thus, Claims 21-26, 45, and 46 are allowable over the prior art of record.

Claim 24 recites “pairs of hooks” corresponding to one retentive element of the computer chassis.

None of the cited references disclose this limitation.

Thus, Claims 24-26, 45, and 46 are allowable over the prior art of record for this additional reason.

The Patent Office rejected Claims 14 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hobbs, in view of McMiller and Anderson, as applied to Claims 11 and 18, and further in view of Casebolt, U.S. Patent No. 6,437,980.

Claim 14 recites “a backup thumb screw is used to further attach the access panel to the computer case.”

The Patent Office admitted none of Hobbs, McMiller, and Anderson discloses a thumb screw mounted on the panel access door.

The Patent Office asserted “Casebolt discloses the use of thumbscrew (figure 3b) mounted on a cover of a computer case.

Casebolt shows screws, but only discloses a thumbscrew 124 as securing a retention clip to a mounting bracket (col. 5, lines 41-59).

Thus, Claim 14 is allowable over the prior art of record for this additional reason.

Claim 19 recites “the access door is further secured to the chassis by means of a back up screw attachment”.

Casebolt only discloses screws as primary attachments and not backup attachments.

Thus, Claims 19 is allowable over the prior art of record.

Claims 37-52 have been added to further define applicant's invention.

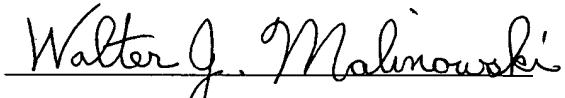
### **CONCLUSION**

In light of the foregoing, amendments and supporting arguments, reconsideration of all pending claims is requested, and Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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